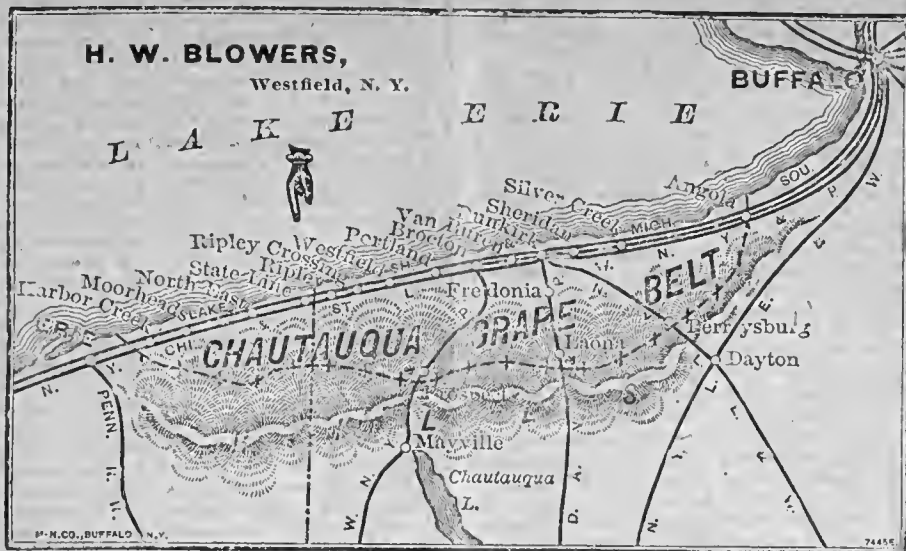


WHOLESALE PRICE LIST, SPRING OF 1896.



GRAPE VINES!

Small Fruit Plants and Trees.

BECAUSE OF CERTAIN ADVANTAGES of culture, climate, cuttings, cellar soil and surroundings, our stock is produced cheaper than others, therefore we do not purpose to be undersold by any reliable firm. This last season was a favorable one for growth, and we have the best stock we ever grew in one-year-old and two-year-old Concord, Niagaras, Agawams, Moore's Early and Wordens.

OUR SPECIALTY. Standard varieties of hardy sorts are our specialty. We have a limited number of fancy and new kinds which we can furnish on application. Send a list of wants. We can fill the same. Several hundred thousand two year olds. Vines from a million cuttings.

INCREASED FACILITIES. Having a new storage cellar, packing and grading room, water works, and office within one minute walk of the P. O., our facilities are doubled.

GRADING. Our grader is a man of ability who has graded for us for years, and we can bank on what he says.

GRAPE VINES.

| | —ONE YEAR— | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---|
| | Per 100. | Per 1,000. | |
| AGAWAM, (Rogers' No. 15) | \$ 2 50 | \$ 22 00 | We have the finest block of Concord we ever saw. They are graded right. We have an especially fine grade for resetting. We have all the 2 year vines you may want. We make each grade No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 one-sixth heavier than 1 year vines of same price. |
| BRIGHTON | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| CATAWBA | 2 40 | 20 00 | |
| CONCORD | 1 30 | 11 00 | |
| IVES' SEEDLING | 2 00 | 18 00 | |
| DELAWARE | 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| EARLY OHIO | 30 00 | 250 00 | |
| MOORE'S EARLY | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| MOYER | 7 50 | 60 00 | |
| NIAGARA | 2 50 | 22 00 | |
| POCKLINGTON | 2 50 | 22 00 | |
| WORDEN | 2 00 | 18 00 | |

One-year No. 1 X at one-third price above 1-year No. 1, and 2-years old, same size as above, same price.

One-year old No. 2 vines at two-thirds the price of No. 1 vines.

Two-year-old vines same size as above, same price.

We have a grade of No. 3 vines at two-fifths No. 1 price.

GREENE'S EARLY WHITE.

Origin unknown, hardy, strong grower, heavy foliage similar to Concord, very prolific, fruit whiter than Niagara, seeds small and easily removed, good quality, flavor excellent, as early as Moore's Early, a trifle smaller than Concord, usually shouldered. Come and see the fruit in August at J. H. Greene's, Portland, N. Y. Because of its productiveness, earliness and good shipping qualities we find it the most profitable of any grape we grow. We will have vines for sale in '97.

We grow our vines by the acre on the best and highest priced land of any nurseryman in the U. S. Soil is rich and deep, not having been plowed before for 40 years. Surrounded by buildings and trees. A hotbed by the acre. We keep the ground stirred continually during growing season.

It pays to grow the biggest vines in one year, if it does cost more.

Small Fruits.

| | PER 100 |
|--|---------|
| Currants. White Grape, Black Naples, Cherry, La Versailles, 1 year No. 1 | \$ 3 50 |
| Fay's Prolific, 1 year, No. 1..... | 4 50 |
| Strawberries. Wilson, Bubaeh, Haverland, Jessie, Michel's Early, Sharpless, Crescent..... | 50 |
| Raspberries Cuthbert, Marlboro, Red | 1 50 |
| Black Varieties —Doolittle, Golden Queen, Gregg, Schaeffer's Colossal, Souhegan, Ohio | 1 50 |
| Blackberries. Snyder, Taylor, Early Harvest..... | 1 50 |
| Minawaska, Kittatiny, Wilson's Early, Lucretia Dewberry..... | 2 00 |
| Gooseberries. Houghton, 1 year No. 1, Downing..... | 6 00 |
| Industry, 1 year No. 1 | 18 00 |

Fruit Trees.

| | EACH. |
|--|-------|
| Apples. Astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Dutchess of Old, Early Harvest, Gano, Golden Sweet, King of Tompkins Co., Maiden's Blush, Mann, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Sweet Bough, Tallman Sweet, Twenty ounce, Tetofski, Walbridge, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Rhode Island Greening..... | 20c |
| Pears. Standards—Anjou, Bartlett, Clairgeau, Clapp's Favorite, Dutchess De Ang., Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Lawson, L. B. De Jersey, Le Conte, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Osband's Summer, Seckel, Sheldon, Tyson..... | 30 |
| Dwarfs.—The leading variety is Duchess de Ang. Most of the standard varieties can be furnished as dwarfs..... | 25 |
| Cherries. Sweet Varieties — Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon Big., Yellow Spanish | 35 |
| Sour Varieties—Early Richmond, English Morello, Louis Phillip, May Duke, Montmorency | 35 |
| Plums. Bradshaw, German Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Red Egg, Yellow Egg..... | 35 |
| Abundance, Moore's Arctic..... | 50 |
| Peaches. Alexander, Beers Smock, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Rivers, Globe, Hill's Chili, Salway, Stump the World, Wager..... | 20 |
| Champion, Crosby, Gold Drop..... | 30 |
| Apricots. Alexander, Alexis, Catherine, Gibb, J. L. Budd, Moorpark | 30 |
| Quinces. Orange, Champion..... | 40 |

We Warrant Vines and Plants true to name, with the special understanding that should any not prove so, each will be refunded, or stock replaced with that which is true.

Shipping Directions should accompany all orders. When delivered at the railroad station or express office, our responsibility ceases. We reserve the right to fill orders of one-year-old vines with two year-old stock of same size when consistent with stock.

Terms Cash, except by special arrangements. Remit by Express, Postoffice Money Order, or N. Y. Draft.

These prices subject to change without further notice.

Our References Are—The Commercial Agencies, Westfield National Bank, and *The Westfield Republican*.

Write for prices per 100 on above stock.

H. W. BLOWERS, :: Westfield, N. Y.

What and How to Plant.

In addressing my friends and patrons a few hints as to the planting of trees, vines and small fruits, and the mode of cultivation, will not be amiss. In this time of general depression of all kinds of farm industry, with the great wheat fields of the west barely paying for the labor of raising, and emigration setting in from west to east, the question arises: What shall we here in Western New York do for a fair return for our labor?

The answer is, fruit raising always has, and it is reasonable to suppose, always will pay best.

No one so soon learns to love his business as he who engages in fruit culture.

Land in this grape belt with a good vineyard is worth from \$200 to \$400 per acre, and will pay the interest on \$500 to \$1,000. You can buy all the land you want for raising grain for \$10 to \$20 per acre. Set out grapes here. Study your locality and plant what will succeed.

Peaches, pears, plums, cherries and quinces have each their time and place, while grapes, raspberries and strawberries will lengthen our days and fill our purses.

Some say in their hearts "all men are liars," and chief among them are nurserymen. But I arise in my might to refute such slander. There are unprincipled scamps in all trades and professions

The nurseryman that has built up his trade in his own town, and gained the support and confidence of its best men cannot be truthfully called a liar and rascal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We recommend to all our customers a careful and judicious selection of varieties known to be good. If you wish to try new varieties, look for the recommendation of some one who is reliable and knows whereof he speaks, and not to salesmen.

To the planter of nursery stock four things are indispensable. 1st. Varieties true to name. 2nd. Healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants. 3rd. Care and judicious storing, packing and delivery. 4th. Wise and thorough planting and cultivating.

WHAT EVERY MAN SHOULD PLANT.

Ornamental shade trees along the highways and borders, fruit trees and vines wherever space can be given them and where location is favorable to their growth, small fruits, shrubs and flowering plants in yard or garden. Having received your stock in good condition, care and proper treatment are indispensable to growth.

Never allow the roots or plants to be exposed to sun, wind or frost.

Never plant in water, or where water will stand. Nursery stock is not in any manner similar to pollywogs.

If too dry cultivate and water well.

Young stock cannot do well under a large tree.

Do not plant in sod without taking pains to overcome same by plenty of mulch or water. Turn on hose.

Do not plant too deep nor too shallow, where too wet nor too dry, nor place fertilizer in contact with root. Give plenty of room for roots.

Use common sense, thought and care. Simply give Nature an even chance.

The hole or place for planting, whether made with spade or team and plow, must be ample in proportion to the roots of the plant. If spade be used mellow the ground at the bottom of the hole. If a team or plow be used put a furrow in the bottom of former furrow. Prune every root if too long, and when bruised or broken make a clean cut. Soak and puddle the tree or root to be planted. Place fine rich surface soil in contact with all roots, especially under the crown, and tamp firmly. After the hole is nearly filled apply fertilizers, if the soil requires it, and round up around the trunk. Stock being thus properly planted, care and immediate cultivation are necessary to insure successful growth.

As an evidence of what can be done we planted a cherry tree 6 feet high and small in proportion 2 years ago last May. The tree now measures 15 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, 7 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches spread of branches, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference level of the ground.

In contrast with this we have another tree, planted the same time, but set out hurriedly and afterwards had no care, which in the same length of time the growth was scarcely perceptible.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Apples | 30 feet apart each way. |
| Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries | 20 " " |
| Duke and Morello Cherries | 18 " " |
| Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines | 10 to 18 " " |
| Dwarf Pears | 10 to 12 " " |
| Grapes | rows 6 to 9 ft. apart 4 to 8 ft. in rows. |
| Currants and Gooseberries | 3 to 4 ft. apart. |
| Raspberries and Blackberries | 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 ft. apart. |
| Strawberries, for field culture | 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. |
| Strawberries, for garden culture | 1 to 2 ft. apart. |

Note—A most excellent way in planting is : apple trees 30 feet apart, peaches, grapes and berries between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches and other stock will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|------|
| 30 feet apart each way | 50 | 10 feet apart each way | 435 |
| 25 " " | 70 | 8 & 9 " " | 605 |
| 20 " " | 110 | 8 " " | 680 |
| 18 " " | 135 | 6 " " | 1210 |
| 15 " " | 205 | 4 " " | 2723 |
| 12 " " | 300 | 3 " " | 4840 |

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to the acre.

Thanking my many customers at home and abroad for liberal patronage and friendly testimonials, and promising faithfully to meet your wants in future trade, I beg to remain your furnisher in my line.

H. W. BLOWERS, NURSERYMAN,

Westfield, N. Y.